ABSTRACT

In an optical disk drive, in order to cancel a lens offset which may occur when performing a seek followed by a read, a seek position must be set several sectors before a target position for the read, resulting in a delay in access time. A lens offset amount is measured when a seek followed by read is started, and how many sectors before a read target position a seek position must be set is determined on the basis of two parameters, namely, the lens offset amount and a number of seek tracks. Thereby, an optimum seek position at which the lens offset is canceled can be set with no waste, resulting in an improvement in access time.